

For those looking to steep themselves in the latest cyber-trends, social networking sites, and devices of digital youth, this book certainly fills the need adequately, but again, the real strength of this book lies in its thought-provoking challenges to traditional modes of doing business, entertainment, and education. The chapters work in concordance to suggest that our current youth represent not merely the most recent generational manifestation, but that a new type of social human has evolved in our midst, super-connected and ultra-collaborative.

Academic librarians will probably find Part 4 on educating digital natives most familiar and useful. Several of the contributors to this grouping of chapters are, in fact, librarians. A common thread in these chapters points out that though they may be native to digital tools and technology, not all young people are adept at using these resources selectively or critically. The authors here offer suggestions for integrating digital media into teaching and classrooms in ways that not only engage digital natives, but ask them to be the content creators.

For academic readers, other parts of the book may seem too focused on Business, Marketing, and Entertainment. Indeed, the main thrust of the work looks at digital natives as consumers and workers, rather than students, but this is a main point for editors Manafy and Gautschi: the digital natives are grown up now and have joined the rest of us. This book may be a bit too repetitive for some as it hashes through all things digital over and over, but for others, that is exactly the reinforcement they seek in their attempt to understand digital natives and the new world they inhabit and proliferate. I recommend this book to libraries and librarians who seek a deeper understanding of their younger users and the ultra-connected society they are ushering in, but for some digital immigrants, already up to speed on their younger counterparts, a quick and selective reading may suffice. —**Tim Donahue, Instruction Librarian, Montana State University Library, Bozeman, MT 59715, USA** <[tdonahue@montana.edu](mailto:tdonahue@montana.edu)>.

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**Finding the Answers to Legal Questions**, by Virginia Tucker and Marc Lampson. New York: Neal-Schuman, 2011. 274 p. \$80.00. ISBN 978-1-55570-718-7.

Conducting research to learn what the law is on a given situation is often a challenge, especially for a researcher unacquainted with the law's esoteric vocabulary and organization. Fortunately, Virginia Tucker and Marc Lampson have produced a capable guide that will make finding authoritative information on a legal question a bit less daunting. *Finding the Answers to Legal Questions* is a solid choice for public and academic libraries.

The authors' prose is thorough but readable. The text is not weighed down with legal terminology, and the few terms of art are clearly defined when they first appear and in a glossary. The book gently leads the reader through the basic structure of the U.S. legal system and primary materials, such as statutes, cases, and administrative regulations. The authors wisely counsel researchers to seek out reliable secondary sources that summarize the law and devote equal space to explaining treatises, encyclopedias, and law reviews.

While many online legal resources are perfectly trustworthy, there are plenty of misleading websites, too. Tucker and Lampson urge researchers to carefully evaluate online resources and self-help books. Much of the book is effectively an annotated bibliography of authoritative print and online sources. Unfortunately, the book primarily uses the soon-to-be retired GPOAccess as its portal for

government documents, when the new FDSys should be used. However, the book's own credibility is bolstered by a companion website, <[www.GetLaw.net](http://www.GetLaw.net)>, which will contain updates to the copious links to online resources. While notes about the companion website appear throughout the book, librarians should consider affixing a prominent notice to the front cover.

The tone of the book is encouraging, but for some legal issues the authors are realistic in noting that some of the resources mentioned are unlikely to be available outside of major public or academic law libraries. A section that will be especially useful for reference librarians covers eight areas of law patrons are likely to research, including family law, estate planning, and bankruptcy. At various points the book reminds the reader that no librarian (even a law librarian) is permitted to provide legal advice, and provides guidance on searching for an attorney when needed. Given that the intended reader's closest library is probably not a law library, the book focuses on relatively affordable print materials and free online resources. The two major proprietary databases, Westlaw and Lexis, are also briefly discussed.

A number of other legal research guides are available, including *Legal Research Made Easy*, 4th Edition, and *Legal Research: How to Find and Understand the Law*, 15th Edition. For more experienced researchers, *Legal Research in a Nutshell* is a compact but advanced option. Any legal source is always at risk of becoming obsolete, and to the extent the book relies on online resources, its value beyond a couple years will depend greatly on careful maintenance of its companion website. An accessible primer for legal research, *Finding the Answers to Legal Questions* is recommended for public and academic libraries that assist patrons with practical questions.—**Benjamin J. Keele, Reference Librarian, Wolf Law Library, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187, USA** <[bjkeele@wm.edu](mailto:bjkeele@wm.edu)>.

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**Libraries and Society: Role, Responsibility and Future in an Age of Change**, edited by David Baker and Wendy Evans. Oxford: Chandos Publishing, 2011. 426 p. \$95.00. ISBN 978-1-84334-131-4.

Ellen R. Tise, current president of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), writes in the foreword to this volume that "there is an acceptance that the library as a concept is in need of redefinition..." (p. xvii). Fortunately, David Baker and Wendy Evans have compiled a lively group of authors who express confident ideas on how libraries (and librarians) can redefine themselves in the future. Of interest to all types of librarians, this volume describes the current state of affairs for libraries and suggests where future opportunities lie. General topics covered include equal and equitable access to information (from a local as well as global perspective) (Chapters 5, 7 and 8), the familiar concept of "library as place" (Chapter 10), and the reading and information-seeking habits of children and young adults (Chapters 15–16).

Of particular interest to academic librarians are chapters on scholarly communication (Chapter 4), digital media and the "social life of information" (Chapter 9; see the interesting lessons that David Vogt believes libraries can learn from local and sustainable food movements), and assessment (Chapter 20). JAL readers may be particularly interested in Edward Oyston's entry on the modern academic library (Chapter 11), which describes a shift in emphasis from information provision to student learning. Oyston argues that this shift in thinking "...from a resource and service culture...to a learning culture...needs to be reflected in library space" and in new models of service delivery (p. 167).